

Unit 10 Travel

UNIT 10 - LESSON A

Lesson A: Expressing Necessity

A Read the pool rules and the sentences below. Write T for *true* or F for *false*.

Pool Rules

Swimmers must shower before using the pool.

Swimmers must listen to the lifeguard at all times.

No food or drink is allowed in the pool area.

No running in the pool area.

Children under 12 must be accompanied by an adult.

- F 1. Swimmers don't have to listen to the lifeguard.
- F 2. Swimmers can drink water and juice next to the pool.
- V 3. Swimmers have to take a shower.
- V 4. A teenager can use the pool without an adult.
- F 5. Children must run and jump into the pool.

B Circle the correct verb form to complete each sentence.

1. Passengers *must to / must* remove laptops from their carry-on bags.
2. Passengers *have to / don't have to* show boarding passes and passports at airport security.
3. You *don't have to / have to* sit in a window seat if you prefer the aisle.
4. Tickets *must / have to* be paid for in advance.
5. Rob *has to / must to* get a new passport.

C Rewrite the instructions in the negative form using *don't have to* and the pronoun *you*.

1. Check in at the gate. You don't have to check in at the gate.
2. Put your suitcase on the scale. You don't have to put your suitcase on the scale.
3. Buy tickets in advance. You don't have to buy tickets in advance.
4. Take off your shoes. You don't have to take off your shoes.
5. Get a vaccination before traveling. You don't have to get a vaccination before traveling.

D Use the phrases provided and the information in parentheses to write simple present sentences expressing necessity.

1. you / wait in line at security (rule / obligation) You must wait in line at security.
2. he / check his bag (not necessary) He doesn't have to check his bag.
3. I / email the hotel (necessary) I have to email the hotel.
4. children under 10 / travel with an adult (rule / obligation) Children under 10 have to travel with an adult.
5. she / wait in that line (not necessary) She doesn't have to wait in that line.

Lesson C: Expressing Prohibition

A Read each sentence. Write **P** for *prohibited* or **A** for *allowed*.

- A 1. You don't have to take off your shoes. You can leave them on.
- P 2. Passengers must not use electronic devices.
- P 3. We can't use our cell phones at school.
- P 4. You can't park here.
- A 5. They can park for free. They don't have to pay.

B Rewrite the statements using *must not* or *can't* and the pronoun *you*.

1. No talking during the movie. You must not talk during the movie.
2. Don't eat the ice cream. You must not eat the ice cream.
3. Do not restart the computer. You must not restart the computer.
4. Don't turn on the TV. You must not turn on the TV.
5. No photos. You can't take photos.

C Read each situation. Write a sentence with *must not* or *can't* prohibiting the action. Use the pronoun *you*.

1. use cell phones in class You must not use cell phones in class.
2. park a car in a crosswalk You can't park a car in a crosswalk.
3. copy another student's work You must not copy another student's work.
4. walk on the grass You must not walk on the grass.
5. enter Brazil without a visa You can't enter Brazil without a visa

D Circle the correct verb form to complete each sentence.

1. A person must not / *must* drive a car without a driver's license.
2. A 17-year-old *has to* / can't vote.
3. Your private information must not / *needs to* be given to people you do not know.
4. He must / *can't* listen to the radio because I am reading.
5. This passport is expired. You must not / *don't have to* use it again.

E Correct the mistake with *must not* or *can't* in each sentence.

1. You ~~not~~^{must not} stand up while the plane is taking off.
2. They *can't to* board this bus. It's full.
3. You ~~can~~^{can't} travel to other countries with an expired passport.
4. Everyone must ~~not~~ follow the rules.

Unit 11 Careers

Lesson A: Modals for Giving Advice

UNIT 11 - LESSON A

A Match the modal with its use. Answers can be used more than once.

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| 1. <i>should</i> <u>a</u> | a. to talk about something that is / isn't a good idea |
| 2. <i>maybe, perhaps, I think + modal</i> <u>c</u> | b. to say that something bad could happen if the advice isn't followed |
| 3. <i>had better not</i> <u>b</u> | c. to make the advice sound gentler and friendlier |
| 4. <i>had better</i> <u>b</u> | |
| 5. <i>shouldn't</i> <u>a</u> | |

B Complete the sentences with *should* or *had better* in the affirmative or negative.

1. You should read the directions before doing the assignment.
2. This is a good book. You should read it.
3. There isn't any hot water. You had better not take a shower now.
4. I told her it was a secret. She had better not tell anyone!
5. It might rain today. You should take an umbrella.

C Circle the best modal to complete each sentence.

1. That's a good idea. We should / *had better* invite them to the party.
2. He *shouldn't* / had better not forget to charge his phone or his battery will die.
3. I should / *had better* wake the baby up from his nap, or he won't sleep tonight.
4. If you're free tonight you should / *had better* come to our house for dinner.
5. People *shouldn't* / had better not use a dryer in the summer. They should hang their laundry to dry.

D Match the sentences.

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| 1. You said something that hurt your friend's feelings. <u>d</u> | a. You should reply. |
| 2. There are dirty dishes in the sink. <u>b</u> | b. You should wash them. |
| 3. The roads are icy. <u>e</u> | c. You had better not be late again. |
| 4. Your sister sent you a text. <u>a</u> | d. You should apologize. |
| 5. You have been late for work twice this week. <u>c</u> | e. You had better not drive your car. |

E Unscramble the sentences.

1. you / I / should / go to / college / think I think you should go to college.
2. money / shouldn't / perhaps / spend / we / a lot of Perhaps we shouldn't spend a lot of money.
3. should / you / a part-time job / get / maybe Maybe you should get a part-time job.
4. talk / you / I / your teacher / it / should / to / think / about I think you should talk to your teacher about it.

Lesson C: Indefinite Pronouns

A Read each sentence. Does the indefinite pronoun refer to a person or a thing? Circle **a** or **b**.

1. Nancy didn't understand anything the teacher said.

- a. person ☒ b. thing

2. Nobody is going to wear a shirt like that!

- ☒ a. person b. thing

3. Everything his family eats is organic.

- a. person ☒ b. thing

4. No one laughed at the comedian's jokes.

- ☒ a. person b. thing

5. Everyone in the class has an opinion on homework.

- ☒ a. person b. thing

B Circle the correct indefinite pronoun to complete each sentence.

1. Lisa loves to bake cakes. She knows *anything* / everything about making them.

2. Ulli tried on some clothes at the store, but she didn't buy *anything* / everything.

3. Oscar doesn't like to work at night because there is *anybody* / nobody to talk to.

4. Somebody / *Anybody* stole Yuan's cell phone!

5. They don't know *something* / anything about computers.

C Complete each sentence with the correct indefinite pronoun.

1. Marsha took everything out of her suitcase and put it all in the closet.

2. Tran didn't do anything fun this weekend.

3. Nobody answered the phone at home. They must be out.

4. She has to make something to eat for lunch.

5. Have you told anyone else about it?

D Complete the paragraph with words from the box.

anyone anything everyone everything somebody someone

A few years ago, Gus didn't know (1) anything about marine biology. Then (2) someone brought him to an aquarium. He was fascinated! He thought (3) everything about sea life was interesting. (4) Everybody at his school suggested that he apply for an internship at the aquarium, and he was accepted. At first Gus didn't know (5) anyone at the aquarium. But soon, he got to know (6) somebody and enjoyed the experience very much.

Unit 12 Celebrations

UNIT 12 - LESSON A

Lesson A: Comparisons with *as ... as*

A Use the words and phrases provided to write affirmative sentences using *as ... as*.

1. Veterans Day / important / Memorial Day Veterans Day is as important as Memorial Day.
2. July 4th in the US / exciting / September 18th in Chile
July 4th in the US is as exciting as September 18th in Chile.
3. summer vacations / popular / winter vacations
Summer vacations are as popular as winter vacations.
4. soccer / challenging / tennis Soccer is as challenging as tennis.
5. July / hot / August July is as hot as August.

B Rewrite each comparison as a negative.

1. My backpack is as heavy as your backpack. My backpack is not as heavy as your backpack.
2. This assignment is as difficult as the last one. This assignment is not as difficult as the last one.
3. Spain is as interesting as Italy. Spain is not as interesting as Italy.
4. Chocolate ice cream is as delicious as vanilla. Chocolate ice cream is not as delicious as vanilla.
5. Tea is as strong as coffee. Tea is not as strong as coffee.

C Answer the questions in complete sentences.

1. Is Hogmanay as exciting as Chinese New Year?
Yes, it is as exciting as Chinese New Year.
2. Is Tina's laptop as fast as Ravi's? No, it is not as fast as Ravi's.
3. Are your sunglasses as dark as mine? Yes, they are as dark as yours.
4. Is Boston as big as Houston? No, it is not as big as Houston.
5. Are parades as loud as fireworks? No, they are not as loud as fireworks.

D Use the words and phrases to write sentences with *(not) as ... as*.

1. my brother / not tall / me My brother is not as tall as me.
2. my writing / not good / your writing My writing is not as good as your writing.
3. Lucia's pronunciation / clear / my teacher's pronunciation
Lucia's pronunciation is not as clear as my teacher's pronunciation.
4. my job / not interesting / your job My job is not as interesting as your job.
5. my uncle's car / expensive / my mother's car
My uncle's car is not as expensive as my mother's car.

A Complete each sentence with *would rather* and the verb in parentheses.

1. My father would rather get up (get up) early than sleep late.
2. Some people would rather drive (drive) long distances than fly.
3. Jenny would rather live (live) in a small town than a big city.
4. Roland would rather see (see) the action movie than the documentary.
5. Sylvia would rather go (go) to the beach than the mountains for a vacation.

B Answer each question with *would rather*. Use a contraction of *would*.

1. **A:** Would they rather go to Jackie's house or to the mall?
B: They 'd rather go to Jackie's house.
2. **A:** Would he rather watch TV or see a dance performance?
B: He 'd rather see a dance performance.
3. **A:** May I call you Mrs. Wong?
B: I 'd rather you call me Sheryl. That's my first name.
4. **A:** Would she rather go swimming or go bowling?
B: She 'd rather go bowling because it's going to rain soon.
5. **A:** Can I email my homework assignment to you?
B: No, I 'd rather you give it to me in class.

C Match the sentences.

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|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Jan would rather not go there for dinner. <u>e</u> | a. It's too windy. |
| 2. Luis would rather not study Greek. <u>d</u> | b. They're really tired. |
| 3. We'd rather not sit outside. <u>a</u> | c. Let's walk instead. |
| 4. I'd rather not take the subway. <u>c</u> | d. He thinks it's too difficult. |
| 5. They would rather not work today. <u>b</u> | e. It's too expensive. |

D Complete the questions with *would rather*, the pronoun *you*, and a verb from the box.

have live read take watch

1. Would you rather take a test on a computer or on paper?
2. Would you rather read a book or a magazine?
3. Would you rather watch a movie or a TV show?
4. Would you rather live in Europe or North America?
5. Would you rather have a big house or a small house?